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If our friends who favor us with manuon wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Here Is Your Party!

The eyes of this Scranton man are only half open:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Grand old Democratic party' was sandbagged at the Chicago Convention, and the dose was repeated at Kan and City. We are on Queer street for four years more Bear with us a while. We shall try again in 1904 For the nonce honest Democrate are without a party. DEMOCRAT. SCRANTON, July 18.

Our friend is radically mistaken. Men of his politics have staring them in the face a party that stands for every essential idea for the sake of which they have been forced to abandon the revolutionized Democracy. The Republican party is for honest money

it opposes the shame and disaster of repu disting of the national debt. The Republican party believes in the Constitutional principle first announced and

practised by Thomas Jefferson, giving to this nation the quickening life of expansion-the power to grow. Of another Jeffersonian principle, second to none in the political philosophy of that

first of Democratic statesmen, the Republican party is to-day the sole defender. It is against the rabid un-Democratic spirit that tries to create class hatred and poison the public mind with anarchy. It is against the bastard socialism and the unbounded centralizing theories of the Populists, to-day the mainstay of Bryanism. The Republican party is for the original

democratic order of the republic, which Bryanism threatens at every hand. It is for equal rights as against the vicious class distinction that Bryanism leads to in the battle which the Democratic leader himself has announced against "wealth."

The Republican party is for the American flag, its dignity and authority in all territories where it flies as emblematic of our sovereignty, and for its prestige abroad.

The attack upon the sort of Democracy our Scranton friend was bred in is to-day so direct and angry, although waged in the Democratic name, that no voter of his inborn sentiments can conscientiously hesitate a moment in joining hands with the party of the defence, which to-day happens to be led by two candidates nominated by a National Convention labelled Republican, even McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT.

This Scranton voter says that the party name of Democrat, which originally was "Republican." is a misnomer. Let him apply his reason also to the Republican party. He will find in that organization, in spite of the history of its name, what he seeks for in vain in the party of Chicago and Kansas City.

Alaska in This Campaign.

This, from the Mobile Daily Register, is a sample of the arguments we shall hear from

"Porto Rico is as much a part of United States territory as is New Mexico, or Oklahoma, or Alaska, yet, because of the sugar interest, the fruit interest, the tobacco interest, and other protected industries in this country, the Republican party sees fit to treat the island as if it were an allen land, to be taxed without representation and, what is worse, without any Con atitutional authority on our part to levy the tax.

"If we can tax these people without asking their consent, and simply because we have the power to do State in the same way?"

Well, what about the case of Alaska, which is as much a part of United States territory as Porto Rico?

The same Congress which passed the Porto Rico act, imposing temporarily a tariff there which is not uniform throughout the United States, passed also the Alaska act. imposing an elaborate system of excise taxes peculiar to that Territory, and consequently not uniform throughout the United

If one of these two acts is unconstitutional. so is the other. If one is an instance of taxation without representation, so is the other. If Porto Rico is treated "as if it were an alien land," so is Alaska. If one Territory is subjected to "government without the consent of the governed," so is the other. If there is any outrage, or departure from American principles, or indication of the decay of republican institutions in one case. so is there in the other case.

Why not be honest and denounce the Republican party for "imperialism" in Alaska if you are going to denounce it for "imperialism" in Porto Rico and the Phil-

Submarine Cables and Naval Warfare.

It is an interesting subject that was discussed last week at the Naval War College in Newport by Capt. George Owen Squier of the United States Signal Service. We refer to the important and sometimes decisive part which submarine cables have come to play in naval warfare. The truth is that, in our day, a contest between two maritime powers is largely a matter of coal

Capt. Squier adduced from our late war with Spain a remarkable example of the influence that may be exerted by a submarine cable on the fortunes of a particular fleet, and, consequently, on a nation's ability to prolong a contest. He pointed out that the accidental non-delivery of two cable messages from the Spanish Minister of Marine to the commander of the Spanish squadron, then lying at Martinique, was mainly chargeable with the destruction of CERVERA's warships, and with the subsequent request for peace on the part of the Madrid Government. One of these telegrams informed CERVERA that a coal supply was near at hand, and the other granted him permission to return at once to Spain. In view of the vehemence with which he had opposed the despatch of his squadron to the West Indies, it is almost certain that, had he received the

no time in coaling and returning to Spain. have been no Santiago campaign; our land

fleet, thus maintained intact, instead of this Democratic indignation at the latter being eliminated at the outset of the contest, who can say, asks Capt. SQUIER, how long Spain might not have been able to resist, and how much additional blood and treasure the struggle might not have cost the United States.

The Spanish-American War awakened Continental nations to the fact that the control of means of submarine communication is requisite, not only for the defence of colonial possessions, but for the exercise of effective strategy in distant military and naval operations. It was then for the first time recognized that the lack of such means of submarine communication is a more serious disability than inferiority in respect of the number and size of warships No sooner, however, was the importance of this new factor in naval warfare perceived than the other maritime Power discovered that England had already given it due weight, and that nearly all the parts of her vast colonial empire had been so linked together by a submarine cable network as, in the event of war, would give her a tremendous advantage over the rest of the world. Capt. SQUIER directed attention at Newport to the significant fact that fourfifths of all the submarine cables now operated belong to Great Britain, and that they are so interwoven as to include all her principal dependencies, fortified ports and coaling stations, and to bind the whole British Empire together in a huge intelligence-transmission system whereof Lon don is the centre. Nor is England satisfied with her present unparalleled network of submarine cable lines, but contemplates an extension of the system in the near future by means of a cable from British Columbia to Australasia. When this extension is completed, the British telegraph system will encircle the globe.

What lesson should be drawn by the United States from our experience in the war against Spain, and from the precautions taken by England to secure submarine communication with all parts o her great empire? We need to be connected with our principal outlying colonies by cables which shall touch no soil except our own, and of which, therefore, in war time, we should have exclusive control. At present two lines would suffice, to wit: one cable running directly from our Atlantic coast to Porto Rico, and another from San Francisco to Hawaii, and thence by the Midway Islands and Guam to the eastern

coast of Luzon. Capt. Squien does not lay much stress upon the question whether these cables should be constructed and operated by the United States Government or by private American corporations, inasmuch as, in the latter case, no less than in the former, we should control them in time of war It should not be difficult to compute which mode of construction would cost the Federal Treasury more in the end. One thing is certain, that in the event of war with maritime Power likely to attack our colonies, we could not safely rely upon submarine cables controlled by foreign Governments or foreign corporations.

New York and Democratic Issues.

The Hon. FRANK CAMPBELL, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says that "anti-imperialism will be the chief issue; that was settled by the National Convention." Mr. CAMPBELL knows perfectly well

that this is nonsense. He knows that the order of issues adopted at Kansas City will not be accepted in New York; and that a majority of the voters of this State cannot be bamboozled into believing that the ourpose of Mr. BRYAN and of cratic party, his submissive instrument, to upset the gold standard and force the free coinage of silver, is any less fixed or less dangerous because silver is not officially made the main issue in the platform. It was subordinated simply in the hope of catching votes. It cannot be subordinated before the voters.

It will not catch many here. The trick is too thin. The interest of New York in a sound currency is as great as it was in 1896; greater, in fact, as the State has grown in four prosperous years. And the intention of the Democratic party to make an unsound currency is as earnest as ever.

The instinct of self-preservation drives New York into fearing most and safeguarding itself most against the financial loss and danger which the election of BRYAN would mean and bring. The issue which the New York Democrats are trying to shove to the front is not an issue that promises much to the Democrats so far as this State is concerned. Nobody who is not moonstruck can be made to believe that there is any plan or peril of setting up an empire. As for the Philippines, they are American soil, and they will not be given up. Patriotism commands that they be kept; and their commercial advantages will not be lost sight of in a commer-

cial State like New York.

The Democratic proposal to guarante a "stable" independent Filipino government is so absurd in itself and in its opposition to the conjoined Democratic protest against" militarism" and to the Democratic profession of love for the Monroe Doctrine. that its discussion during the campaign must help the Republicans and hurt the Democrats. The whole subject of expansion and "imperialism" so-called is one that the Republicans are glad to have their opponents dwell upon, but it is not and cannot be made as important as the money question. No party dares to surrender American territory. That is the reason why the Democrats, who are by no means united in opposing expansion, would not give back the Philippines if they had the chance. There is no doubt that they would reverse the Republican settlement of the money question, if they had the power.

Government by injunction, and the income tax must be of great concern in New York. They are unjust and dangerous propositions in themselves; and they indicate the spirit of the present Democratic party, a radical, wealth-proscribing, socialistic and disorderly spirit most hostile and most objectionable to New York. Hatred and abuse of "Wall Street," that is, of capital, have been preached by Mr. BRYAN and his satellites and the whole crowd of Populists and Populistic Democrats for four years. Remembrance of those preachings and of the flerce Bryanite war on wealth is not to be driven out by ravings about "the Re-

public or the Empire." As for the Trusts, about which the Demo crats will make a great pother, the good of some of them and the evil of some of them telegrams mentioned, he would have lost are pretty well known in New York. Too much New York capital is invested in them Under those circumstances, there would to make the indiscriminate Democratic howi against them popular in this State; operations in Cuba would have been directed and the politically unfortunate ice investagainst Havana, and our so-called Flying | ment of the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck squadron would, in all likelihood, have and certain other distinguished New York nsent to the Mediterranean. CERVERA'S Democrats and foes of Trusts has made

hopelessly comic.

The Hon. FRANK CAMPBELL will not succeed in hiding silver behind imperialism; and he will find that his paramount issue is not on top.

A Business Proposition. In rare moments the Hon. JAMES HAMIL-TON LEWIS of Washington recognizes a fact.

Speaking of the Pacific States, he says: "The Philippine question is the most troublesor one with which the Democrats have to deal on the coast. The people out there look upon it as a bustness proposition and it is hard to get them to listen to

the doctrinal views of the Democrats. The trade with the East is a very interesting business proposition to the Pacific States. They have had practical proof already of the value of the Philippines to them. It is useless to chatter to them about an imaginary "empire." Bugaboos cannot frighten them into forgetting their own interests and surrendering a positive advantage the value of which will grow from year to year.

Oregon has accepted the business proposition. California and Washington will do the same. The Philippines as a business proposition will not be rejected by a practical people.

This instinct of business is supported by deep and unconquerable sentiment, patriotism, the feeling that the integrity of American territory must be maintained and the prestige of the American flag must not be essened. True Americanism and business sagacity are on the Republican side in this campaign. Romantic gabble about "empire" and "greed" will be vain against irresistible fact and feeling.

The Hell of War in East Boston.

It is painful to have to record the existence of a spirit of militarism and criminal aggression in East Boston. It is doubly painful to have to record that the victim of East Boston's lust of blood and conquest was the respectable and tranquil city of

Like the Trojan war the war between East Boston and Chelsea was all on account of a woman. An East Bostonian girl was courted by a Chelsea youth. The East Bostonian lads were aroused at once. They object to exogamy. They believe that East Bostonian girls should marry East Bostonian men. Above all, they could not abide the thought that Chelsea, a settlement which they despise, should be enriched by East Bostonian beauty. So they arose mightily. After various preliminary scattered combats, it was agreed that a pitched battle should be fought on the old East Boston Bridge. That battle was fought last week. Three hundred East Boston boys assailed two hundred Chelsea boys. The fight was hot. Stones, more technically called "rocks." were thrown in showers, and sticks and clubs were flying through the air. Chelsea resisted gallantly, but the odds were too great. Fighting inch by inch, the Chelsea boys were being crowded into the marsh when the Chelsea police appeared and charged clubs. At once a terrific fire of "rocks" was directed against the police, but finally the boys were dispersed, and some of the East Boston combatants were locked up. The number of the wounded is said to be larger.

The Hon. EDWARD ATKINSON and that ever belligerent friend of peace, the Hon. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, must be shocked by this outburst of savagery What hope is there for anti-imperialism in Massachusetts when Bay State youth are so fond of fighting.

Fra Lorado in Paris.

Fra LORADO TAFT, the pioneer of the Chicago Renaissance, and the acknowledged master of the porkly school of sculpture, is now in Paris making comparisons. We are astounded to find him writing home to the Chicago Record criticism like this:

"As for the sculptural decorations of the fair, one is impressed, I think, more by their prodigal abundance than by their charm. Even a sculptor can get too much of this sort of a thing-when it is this sort Clever but inappropriate figures perch and cling wherever there is room for them. The man who can make two statues grow where there should have been out one has put in enthusiastic work. I have my oubts about his being a benefactor. The architect have often sacrificed great artistic possibilities in or der to hang on more sculptures. These cover a multi ude of sing, but are themselves scantlly becloaked Flesh is cheap; drapery comes high. 'When in doubt put in a nude female,' has evidently been the motto

What words are these? We should sooner expect to hear them from one of the Philis tines who hurled paving stones at the ten plaster nymphs of the Lake Front Park fountain than from the artist who designed and erected that lamented masterpiece.

Too porkly? Too much nudity on exhibition? An over-exuberance of flesh? Clever but inappropriate figures perching and clinging wherever there is room for

Has Fra Lorado become an apostate, or is he merely jealous?

The issues of the campaign are Trusts and imper-alism, because they must have immediate attention.— The Hon. NORMAN E. MACK.

As Trusts and imperialism are said by th Democrats to be new forms of the same old Money Devil, the casting out of the same old Money Devil becomes the first duty according to Democratic reasoning. It is the Money Devil, the Gold Standard, that makes industry "prostrate" and divides the nation into paupers. slaves and plutocrats. Trusts and imperialism are only the branches. The Money Power, alias the Money Trust, is the root. The Hon. NORMAN E. MACK should read the works of Mr. BRYAN nore carefully.

The Hon. WEB DAVIS with the W. J. Bren. nings movement and the Hon. Cyclone Davis with the W. J. Bryan movement should divide time. Unfortunately, both of them want more than all the time there is.

The policy of imperialism if followed to its legitimate conclusion, would make the United States a nation of bondsmen, ruled over by a clique of plutocrats. The trust policy, if carried out in detail, would make it a nation of paupers under the control of the combined capital of the country.—Peoria Herald-Transcript. It is beautiful to see how many kinds of ruis the Democrats foresee for this remarkably healthy country. The Democratic platform is: Everything is going to smash."

Col. BRYAN seems to have forgotten the heavy rost that appeared when he travelled to the enemy's country to be notified of his nomine tion in 1896. He will go to Indianapolis to be notified this year, and once more he will find himself in the enemy's country. But it takes only the sight of a crowd to convince him that every State in the Union will vote for him.

The Kansas City platform is a well-written document. - The Hon. ARTHUR PUB GORMAN. Generous enthusiasm! And the Hon. MARK

There is nothing alarming in the repor rought by Capt. SMITH from Ivigiut, Greenand, that he saw no Esquimau who had met any member of PEARY's party and in his augur that this fact indicates misfortune for the explorer. The natives of south Greenland live from 700 to 1,000 miles from the Smith Sound

Highlanders, among whom PEARY spent last winter. Since the white man discovered thes two sections of the Esquimaux people they have never come into contact unless brought together by the white man's ships. There is no other means of communication between north and south Greenland, and this, of course, is closed in winter. Capt. SMITH's facilities fo getting news of PEARY's fortunes, last winter were just as good at Ivigtut as they would be

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Should the report that British troops are moving up from Natal through the Van Reenen Pass to Harrismith be correct, the chances are that Gen. De Wet will be driven to surrende before very long, unless he and his burgher are willing to throw in their lot with the Trans vasiers for the sake of their common cause In that case there is still an opening left them to make a dash for the north, but the time short and it will be more difficult every day it is delayed. The fighting that has taken place at Plat Kop gives the impression that the Boers who are said to have been driven away from there, had some idea of holding out a hand to the Free Staters. Plat Kop lies about half way between the railway from Laings Nek to Johannesburg and the Vaal River, about seventeen miles west of Standerton, and would be the kind of position which the Transvaaler would take up for the purpose of offering sup port to the Free Staters. The anxiety of Gen Buller, whose corps holds that line of commu nication, to close it up against a raid from north or south is therefore easily understood.

There is nothing further regarding event around Pretoria, nor is it likely that there can be a very early movement in force by the British in any direction owing to the difficulty of transport and supplies. The country, too north of Pretoria beyond the Zwart Kopjes and Pyramid Hills, is most difficult for opera tions on any extensive scale, being bush veldt that lends itself to ambushes and surprise by bands well acquainted with its intricacles Acting from this district that extends as far west as Rustenburg, and from the hills to the east of Pretoria as bases for his movement Gen. Botha appears likely to keep the British at Pretoria and in the neighborhood active for some time yet. According to reports from Lorenzo Marques the Boers are receiving large quantities of supplies of one kind and another brough that port.

HERRICK LAMPOUNS CHICAGO.

Teacher of Rhetoric in the University Ther

Shows Scorn of the City in a Book. CRICAGO, July 15 .- Robert Herrick, assistant professor of rhetoric in the University of Chicago, has written a book in which he lampoons Chicago. The title of Prof. Herrick's book is "The Web of Life." Stripped of its caricatures of persons and places, there is only a slight thread of a story, wholly at variance with all that is conventional. It deals with the great fire, the World's Fair, the Pullman strike and the strike of the American Railway Union. Incidentally, Chicago society, its public school system, and its physical unloveliness which so grated upon the soul of Dean Stubbs are pictured to the Stubbs tasts.

Most of these things are seen through the

Most of these things are seen through the eyes of Dr. Sommers, scion of an Eastern family, who comes West in the Greeley spirit. After saving the life of a man he falls in love with the woman whom he might have permitted to become a widow. He is sorry he didn't let the man drown; so is she. When the husband dies suddenly the doctor, suspecting the wife of the murder of her husband, flies to her.

It is in describe it that Prof. Herrick permits his imagination to run riot and gall to flow freely. The hero never seemed able to find a street in Chicago, but it fell to his lot to traverse endless successions of "bottomless pools of slime," and "dirty footstained cement walks." He never met bright, wideawake people, but found the street cars, which he describes as "infernal public chariots." filled with men and women "quiescent and dull with the languor of expectant animals accustomed to being hauled through the dirty city avenues of life." His attention was caught by the ever repeated phenomena of the squalid street. Block after block, mile after mile it was the same thing. No other city on the globe could present quite this combination of tawdriness, slackness, dirt, vulgarity, such as Cottage Grove avenue presents. The Spanish-American countries might show something fouler, so far as mere fillt goes, but nothing so Cottage Grove avenue presents. The Spanish American countries might show something fouler, so far as mere filth goes, but nothing so

"Sommers shuddered to think how many miles of Cottage Grove avenue and its like Chicago contained—rot vicious, not squaid, merely desolate and unforgivably vulgar."

Sommers meets a schoolteacher who tells him that one must be a Roman Catholic or a sychophant, if not both, in order to hold a place in the public schools of Chicago and vouchsafed the further information that the whole system (public schools) reeked with scandal and intriguidof the vilest sort. The rich, the poor, the boulevards, the tenement districts, the educated, the ignorant are described by Prof. Herrick. He plays no favorites. Show him a head and assure him or tell him casually it is on the shoulders of a Chicago man, or woman, and he hits it. He out-Stubbs Stubbs. Herrick came to Chicago in 1803 from Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated at Harvard in 1800. He lives now at 5488 West End avenue and is assistant professor of rhetoric at Chicago University. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., on April 26, 1868. Before he came here he was instructor in Rhetoric at the Massachusetti Institute of Technology. Among his books are "The Man Who Wins." "Literary Love Letters and Other Stories." "The Gosrel of Frædom." "Louise Delettinas," and "Composition and Rhetoric for Schools."

QUAINT PENNSYLVANIA FARM.

German Immigrant Developing a Vineyard or

READING, Pa., July 15 .- On one of the sloping nountain sides a few miles below this city is a quaint farm. A German named Loven-stein has for some time been "scratching out his living," as he says, from the mountain side, but if he keeps on for a few years more he will have a valuable vineyard. He works in the most primitive way. The other day a few city visitors found him threshing his rye on the floor of his kitchen, using a mallet instead of a flail.

Lovenstein is a stalwart immigrant for whom city life had no attractions. He bought ten acres, put up a shanty and was king of his own plantation. He found a healthy young American orphan girl to marry him. American orphan girl to marry him. They work together in harmony. She teaches him English and he teaches her German, and they clear the land, sledge the rocks, burn the stumps, sow and reap, have a little garden, a corn field, a potato patch, chickens and fruit.

Lovenstein says: Ilread of a city man going out in the country on a farm. I tried it, too. I could not find a small farm they were giving away for nothing. They had all been taken. But I tramped over the hills with a southern exposure. I came across this rocky hillside, off from the public road. I noted the black loam soil and saw that the bushes were not deep rooted. I worked for wages until I had \$60 cash. Then I went to the owner of the hillside and bought the whole business. Why, I have all the friends I want. Not a rich farmer down in the valley there but will help me if I ask it. They see I am determined, that I am willing, that my wife is willing and we are honest. See how good we are in health. No sickness. Plenty of fine water. Why, my spring is worth all I gave for this land. All this will soon be terraced with grape vines."

His wife built their hennery and does her full share in the garden. Their goats yield four quarts of milk a day. They have 400 fruit trees already out and their vineyard now covers about two acres, but they have room to improve and enlarge as they make more terraces. A plentiful supply of pure water gushes from the rocks. All the grapes will be turned into wine. Lovenstein came from a grape district in Germany. work together in harmony. She teaches him

The Alleged Wheat Exports From India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Str: Certain false impressions have been prevalent lately regard og the exportation of wheat from India during the present famine. The facts, as found in the weekly able returns of the New York Produce Exchange, are that there has been no export whatever of wheat from India since the week ending the 21st of October, 1899, at which date the famine was officially announced by the Government of India.

From the Government Gasette of Bombay, Issued month ago, it appears that more than two billion pounds of rice and other food-grains were imported from Burmah and elsewhere for distribution in the famine area between Aug. 1, 1899, and March 31. 1900. This does not include the large importation of grain into the famine area through other centres than Bombay. The story, therefore, of large exportations of when

during this famine is without foundation.

NO "BOXER" DANGER IN INDIA. Ignorant and Foolish Talk About the Prospect

of an Uprising There Also. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The statement recently made by the Canadian legislator. who has returned from British India, that in his opinion it is not improbable that a similar rising to that of the "Boxers" in China may at any time take place in India, is calculated to create alarm among those Americans who have rela tives in India in connection with the variou missionary societies.

The honorable gentleman's statement is on which is very frequently made by travellers who visit India for a few months. But it is absolutely without foundation. It is quite true that in May, 1857, a muting

among the native troops took place which simply startled humanity. And that mutiny was clearly foreseen, although the warnings were unheeded. But the conditions of India a the present time are totally different from what they were in May, 1857. They present no analogy with those of China at this time.

In the first place, the entire population of India is unarmed. Only a few natives carry weapons with special license, thus presenting a marked contrast to the Afghan tribes beyond the borders of India and to the conditions of the whole Chinese Empire.

Before the Indian mutiny took place ther were not more than 25,000 British troops in the country. There are now upward of 70,000. In 1867 the forts of India were largely garrisoned by native troops, and most of the artillery con sisted of guns manned by natives, and commanded by four or five British officers. Now every fort in the country with the exception of a few mud forts is garrisoned by British troops and the whole artillery force, with the exception of four or five mule mountain batteries, manned by English gunners.

It is quite true that in 1857 the Hindoos of the

manned by English gunners.

It is quite true that in 1857 the Hindoos of the Central Provinces united with the Moslems under the impression that the British were destroving the creed of the two races, with the newly introduced cartridges which were bitten upon loading the muskets—the Hindoo greased with the fat of the cow, and the Mohammedan, with the fat of the pig—but the intelligence of the people has made great progress.

But even then the warlike Sikhs of the Punjab and the brave little Goorkhars of Nepaul were loyal to the British Government and their loyalty has been very much intensified within the last twenty years. Besides this, the frequent disturbances which have taken place between the Hindoos and Moslems, in several of the large of tes, have estranged the two religious creeds more than ever. No one thoroughly acquainted with the religious conditions of India at the present time could imagine the possibility of a fusion of these two creeds.

Since the mutiny of 1857-58 the administration of justice, even in the highest courts, has been intrusted to natives. Those who thoroughly understand the natives of India know full well that the people of the country do all they possibly can to bring their appeals for justice before an English Judge rather than yield to the demands for bribes among the native Justices. English justice is popular everywhere.

As the honorable gentleman of Canada remarks, it only needs the union of all races and creeds to drive out the British, bag and bagzage. But this union is further off than ever. Every intelligent native will admit that it can be effected only by the entire conversion of the country to Christianity or to Mohammedanism. Here alone lies the danger. The danger to India is to be found among the warlike races of central Asia, who may at any time be inspired by the presence of a Mahdi who shall call the legions of the Prophet and to conquer India in the name of God. The peace of India is the enterests of the two nations being identical, and in return for certain f

for certain favors in China to secure the entire subjugation and disammament of Afghanistan, Turkestan, Yarkand and Thibet.

In a word, there probably has been no period in the history of India when life was more secure and the raternal government of Great Britain more thoroughly appreciated than it is at the present moment.

Every "globe trotter" who visits India finds the mare's nest, as has been so wittingly described in Kipling's well-knownlines "Paget, M. P., was a Llar.

described in Kipling's well-known lines "Paget, M. P., was a Liar.

It seems almost cruel, at a time when the heart chords of so many families are unstrung, to publish anything sensational which may create alarm among those thousands of Americans who have given sons and daughters, relatives and friends to missionary work in British India.

New York Link 18. NEW YORK, July 18.

THE MULE TURNED.

After Much Forbearance the Patient Hybrid Got There With Both Hind Feet.

From the Chicago Chronicle. dull and unappreciative beast, but there is one on the West Side that is neither dull nor unappreciative. His driver belabored him unmercifully for not pulling a load that was heavy enough for two mules to haul. The man pounded and swore and pounded again, but do his best the mule could not budge the wagon and after several earnest attempts he quit

trying. That exasperated the driver more than ever for he thought the mule was "playing off," and he fell to beating him harder than ever. Meanwhile the mule would turn his head toward the driver as if trying to see what the next form of punishment would be, but subsequent events showed that his mulish mind was figuring on

driver as it trying to see what the next form of punishment would be, but subsequent events showed that his mulish mind was figuring on revenge against the driver.

Doubtless he got the idea of what he would do from the careless way the driver fooled about his hind legs. But, anyway, his muleship seemed very much pleased when he found he was to be released from the wagon, even if it was to give the driver a freer hand with his club. In a few minutes the mule found himself tied to one of the wheels of the wagon and felt the heavy blows of the club, but he took things philosophically and kept one eye on the driver. Presently the driver got in the position the mule was waiting for, when, like a flash of lightning, two heels struck the driver, and when they picked him up it was found an ambulance would be needed to take him home.

The mule seemed to glory in his work, or kick, rather, and perhaps the bystander who laughed to see the driver punished for his brutal treatment of the mule only imagined it, but he felt'sure the mule joined in the laugh, for his eyes seemed to say that he was immensely pleased over the play he had made with his heels. But, be that as it may, when the bystander approached the mule he was met with marked demonstrations of friendship, the mule going so far as to try to rub his nose against the bystander's face. When the ambulance came the mule watched them put his driver into it, and as it drove away he raised his voice in a deafening bray and pranced about as if too happy to enjoy even a good meal of oats, corn and hay. The bystander went away firmly of the belief that mules knew a whole lot.

INDUSTRIAL DAY.

A Railroad Company's Unusual Plan for Instructing the Public. From the Youth's Companion

The stranger visiting some little country town of the south Atlantic States is occasionally surprised by a general air of bustle and excitement and crowds of farmers driving in from outlying districts. If he asks the cause, he will be told that it is "Industrial day."

A train of special cars arrives and begins to

unload the latest road machinery, the most modern farming implements, cooking, canning and fruit-evaporating apparatus, choice young trees for planting, well-bred stock and poultry, and other things which stand for successful agriculture and attractive rural life. With the train comes a corps of twenty-five experts. Under a friendly tree a woman is soon illustrating new and attractive methods of cooking. Beyond, a boy chosen from the crowd, working under the direction of one of the experts, is making a fruit-evaporating plant from an empty hogshead. When finished it will dry a bushel of fruit a day, and will cost only \$2. Every farmer who sees it made can make one like it for himself. Another group of people is watching the most profitable way of canning fruit, and still others are learning something about scientific road making.

"Industrial day" originated with the Seaboard Air Line Raiiroad. The special train, which is known as the "school on wheels," is only one of many ways in which the road shows its interest in the people along its line. It owns and keeps in circulation a number of free travelling libraries; raises fine specimens of stock and poultry, which it sends out among the farmers free of cost; maintains twenty experment station farms, where improved agricultural methods are studied and new crops tested and observes Arbor day by planting trees about its own stations and encouraging the townspeople to beautify their village streets and schoolgrounds.

All this is unusual work for a railroad, but three or four years of it have produced such excellent results, both for the road and for the people, that there is no longer a question of its wisdom. The effect of the policy of helpfulness appears even in the name by which the railroad is known to the people along the line. Instead of using its legal title, they speak of it always as "our road."

Is there "no friendship in business?" At all events, there is often good business in triendship. and fruit-evaporating apparatus, choice young trees for planting, well-bred stock and poultry

THE CAREER OF WEBSTER DAVIS. With Incidental Light on That Statesman's

Character and Caliber. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Thirteen years ago Webster Davis came Kan as City to practise law. He had lived in Gallatin, Mo., where he had been employed as shoemaker, and subsequently as an office boy or the law firm of Shanklin, Low & McDougal. He early displayed uncertain proclivities, attending three universities, two of them but a short period. Restless in Kansas City, he soon joined his parents in Colorado, where he pursued the practice of law and took the oath of citizenship. He returned to Kansas City in December, 1889, but up to 1892 he resided part of the time in Chicago and in other places.

In that year the Republicans lifted Davis from obscurity and nominated him for Congress in this district. He was recommended by Judge McDougal and Major Warner, the old Republican war horse of Missouri, because of his natural gifts as an orator. Davis and Warner stumped the State together, the Major ther being the Republican nominee for Governor In this way Davis acquired a reputation as speaker throughout the State, and the founda-tion was laid for his rise in the ranks of his party. Davis was defeated for Congress and ittle was heard of him until 1894.

It was then that the Republicans of Kansas City nominated Davis for Mayor. His fame as a spellbinder had become wide-pread, and al hings considered, he was regarded as especially available for the nomination, Major Warner again pushing him to the front. The Democrats were divided, and two nominations were made by them, Frank Cooper and F. G. Johnson being their candidates. The Democrats produced ar affidavit, alleged to have been made by Davis in Pueblo, in 1889, attesting the fact that he was citizen of Colorado. This, they contended made him ineligible as a candidate for Mayor because he had not been a resident of Kansas City five years, the necessary period. The affidayit was descredited by the Republicans as intended for campaign capital and Davis tri-umphed over the opposing double-barrelled ticket.

ticket.

As a result of his election Davis was profuse in his praise of Major Warner, and prophesied a great political future for Warner. "He first recognized my good qualities, and it was he who took me up and made me what I am," said Davis before the election. "If I am elected Mayor I will owe it to that gallant defender of the flag and his friends."

The first thing Davis did after his election as Mayor was to turn his back on Warner. When

The first thing Davis did after his election as Mayor was to turn his back on Warner. When the latter made a request of a trifling nature Davis wrote him an insulting letter and cut loose from the old organization of the party. Then Davis built up a machine out of his patronage and launched his boom for Governor. He went over to Chauncey I. Filley, the hated rival of the Warner forces, and sang his praises as loudly as he had Major Warner's not long before On one occasion he said: "I consider Mr Filley far and away the biggest man in the Republican party of Missouri to-day."

Davis achieved unusual but not enviable fame during the Mayoralty campaign in this city in 1896, when he told a sensational story of attempted assassination and showed a hole shot through his hat. That was why shouts came from the gallery, "Who shot the hat?" The A. P. A. came into existence as a political factor

attempted assassination and showed a hole shot through his hat. That was why shouts came from the gallery, "Who shot the hat?" The A. P. A. came into existence as a political factor in Missouri. Its principles, ameng other things, declared that no person a member of the Catholic Church should hold public office. Republican leaders of the State pursued a conservative course and did not recognize or affiliate with the A. P. A. Davis indorsed the principles section by section. His hat was shot and the alleged attempt was made to assassinate him while he was going to an A. P. A. meeting.

In 1896 Davis became a candidate for Governor and had the support of Filley. He was defeated for the nomination, however, Filley failing to set up the pins for him. This was the occasion for his deserting Filley, and thenceforth Davis incame a strong Kerens man. Through Col. R. C. Kerens he was sent into Ohio and Arkansas by the National Republican Committee to speak for the national ticket.

Davis was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior when the campaign ended. Not long after he entered this department it was charged that Davis was trying to undermine Kerens, in the hope of succeeding him as National Committeeman from Missouri. After Davis retired from the Interior Department some weekly papers in Missouri undertook to launch a boom for him for the Vice-Presidential nomination, while others mentioned him as available for delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention. Davis was discredited, however, as a party man, and no serious attention was paid by Republicans to him, his political

Republican Convention. Davis was discredited, however, as party man, and no serious attention was paid by Republicans to him, his political aspirations or his pro-Boer crusade. Davis tried to break into the State Republican Convention held in Kansas City in May, but a resolution to invite him to address the convention was bitterly fought and finally rejected. He was at Philadelphia, but obtained no recognition.

It was the general belief after Davis's last flop yesterday that he had arranged with the Democratic National Committee to speak for the Bryan ticket in the impending campaign at so much per speech. His descrition of his old

the Bryan ticket in the impending campaign at so much per speech. His desertion of his old party could be explained on no other theory, because neither Davis nor any other politician of ordinary judgment seriously believes that Bryan can be elected in November. Davis's action to-day sustains this belief, for, undoubtedly at the behest of the Democratic National Committee, Davis addressed the Silver Republican Convention. Yesterday in the National Democratic Convention Davis worshipped antimperialism. To-day he became a devoted 16-to-ter. This is what he said:

"We don't want to follow Great Britain's ideas any farther; we don't want to help drag Great Britain's chestiouts out of the fire in China. We are big shough to have our own government, free of alliances with Great Britain. We are big and grand enough to have our own money."

"The Democrats any very little when asked." our own money."
The Democrats say very little when asked how they like the new convert. They laugh.

THE LOMBARDY POPLAR.

The Story of a Giant Tree Near Saratoga Lake. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's EVENING SUN there appears an article. copied from the Baltimore Sun, in which the writer speaking of telegraph poles &c. sprout-

Lombardy." Allow me to correct this statement by the following anecdote—the details of which, except the planting, came under my immediate observation.

In 1783, Mr. Amos Stafford (one of the few sur vivors of the Wyoming massacre) located on the bank of Fish Creek-the outlet of Saratoga Lake. In the front door yard of the Stafford farmhouse stood, until very recently, a noble Lombardy poplar, which for many years was a landmark of the surrounding landscape and the cynosure of all eyes as they passed that way. An idea of its size may be formed when it is

An idea of its size may be formed when it is stated that some eighteen feet from the ground the trunk had been cut away, leaving a space within the tree in which Mr. Stafford's grandson constructed a flooring and seats capable of containing fifteen people. A pair of steps led to this romantic eyry and when once in, through the intersuces of the surrounding foliage a magnificent view of Saratoga Lake, with Fish Creek winding like a silver staled serpent at the foot, was presented to the view.

The history of this tree is both curious and interesting. When Samuel Stafford, the younger brother of Mr. Stafford, the younger brother of Mr. Stafford of Wyoming massacre fame, was paying his addresses to a lady who then resided near the present mansion of Mr. Fitch, on the right bank of Fish Creek, he was in the habit of riding on horseback to see her. One evening, after returning home and putting his horse in the barn, and while walking to the house, he stuck a twis, which he had broken off from a Lombardy poplar in Mr. Fitch's yard for a riding whip, into the ground. Some time afterward, observing that it had taken root, he allowed it to grow until, like the grain of mustard seed which a man "took and sowed in his field," it became the immense tree I have described MULLIAM L. STONE.

weeks ago the day and time on which the concerts in laimed that the rowdy ism of a number of those that stended them prevented the concerts being given in the evenings and that thereafter they would take place the evenings and that thereafter they would take place on Friday afternoons. It was said when the Park Department had charge of the park police there was a different state of affairs and that this rowdy-ism did not then exist at these concerts. Now, if this rowdy-ism could be suppressed then, it can and should be suppressed now.

There are many residents in this neighborhood who There are many residents in this neighborhood who There are many residents in this neighborhood who There are many residents in this neighborhood who

There are many residents in this neighborhood who thoroughly enjoyed these concerts on Tuesday evenings, and who are not of that "set" which can attend concerts on Friday or any other weekday afternoon. There seems to be no other reason for changing the time than because this "exclusive set" wish to have a nivate concertal to themselves: and I would suggestibat if a number of the citizens of this part of town would protest it might be of some use.

HARLEM, July 14.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle. 'The pictures of Bryan in the papers are not nat ural," said the snake editor to the horse editor. "No!"

"No; the mouth is in repose. He should be repre sented talking through two or three long-distance

FOUND THE YAQUIS GOLD FIELD. Story of Two New York Prospectors Who

Have Returned From Mexico With \$18.000. PHENIX. Ariz., July 10.- Reports from central and western Mexico clearly indicate that the centre of copper and gold-mining interests in the Southwest is soon to be transferred southward from Arizona and New Mexico. Almost daily come statements, some from very reliable sources, of great ore finds in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico. The latest story to which credence may be given is that of Charles Ericksen and Harry Tharoldson, two New York State men, who have been prospecting in the Mexican mountains for the past two or three years. They passed through Phonix yesterday, en route to San Francisco, and exhibited a large quantity of gold from placer fields at some point along the southern side of the Sierra Madre range in the lower portion of Chihuahua or the northern part of the State of Durango. They are very reticent about their find, but to a Sun correspondent intimated that there was plenty more gold where theirs came from, but that it was carefully guarded by Yaqui Indians, who are yet holding out against the Mexican army sent to

subdue them. Ericksen estimates that he and his partner have about \$18,000 in dust, and tells of peculiar circumstances under which it was secured. About the middle of May the two prospectors found traces of gold in a small stream, the exact location of which they keep a secret. They followed the stream up into the hills and were washing out the dust in good quantities when they were attacked by a small party of Yaquis. Both miners were well armed, and for a day and a half they stood off the Indians. They were well intrenched in the front and protected in the rear by a huge rock formation, which prevented an attack from that direction. Singularly, the Indians made no determined effort to drive out or kill the two miners, but were content to fire an occasional shot and spend the time in conference. At the end of the second day an Indian, who was evidently the leader of the band, came out into the open, laid down his gun, raised his arms upward and walked toward the whites. Ericksen, who is the older of the two, saw that a true was intended and went out to meet the Indian, also laying down his gun. They conferred in broken Spanish for a short time and the American convinced the Indian that he was not a native but a stranger seeking gold. The latter assertion was received with very evident displeasure, and the meeting ended abruptly by the Indian's declaring that the two whites could go away unmolested provided they went at once and agreed never to return in search of the gold in the mountains. Yaquis. Both miners were well armed, and for

agreed never to return in search of the gold in the mountains.

The party of Indians rode away and the following morning the two miners started northward toward the Arizona line. Glancing back as they rode away they saw a half dozen heads peeping over the rocks and knew that the Indian threat had been in earnest. Stopping at a ranch a little further on they learned that one tribe of Yaquis has long been in possession of a source of ample quantities of gold, but has religiously guarded its secret and never allowed prospectors to tarry long in the vicinity of the gold region. For months, however, they have been engaged in desultory warfare with the Mexicans and neglected, to some extent, their gold fields.

Ericksen and Tharoldson state that the Mexican troops are now practically in control and

Ericksen and Tharoldson state that the Mexican troops are now practically in control and that Gen. Torres's army, which has divided into two parts, has cut the remaining Indians into small bands and that most of these are returning to their homes. They believe that the stream from which they washed their gold will lead up to big quartz finds and they intend to sreturn early in the fall with a well-armed expedition. They say that in most of the mountain streams in the southern part of Chihuahua small quantities of gold can be washed out, but not in such quantities as in the stream

huahua smail quantities of gold can be washed out, but not in such quantities as in the stream which they found.

In all parts of upper Mexico the Indians have been troublesome for nearly a year, and most prospectors have avoided the country, through fear of the Indians. Nevertheless many good finds have been made. Various plans are being made for railroads into the now almost inaccessible mining country, and within a year several lines will be built. The Sante Fe already has feeders down well into that country and it is stated on good authority is planning to build many more branches. The Southern Pacific, too, is looking over the ground and will put a big force of engineers at work this fall. Mining men all through Arizona are becoming deeply interested in the outlook in Mexico.

AGES OF CANDIDATES

Peter Cooper the Oldest and Bryan the Youngest Man Named for President.

Although William J. Bryan was in 1896 the roungest man ever nominated for the Presidency, the Democratic party has had several candidates of about his present age. Gen. McClellan was only 38 when he was nominated for the Presidency against Lincoln in 18 Four years earlier John C. Breckinridge, the candidate of the Southern Democrats, was only 39. Aaron Burr was only 40 when in 1796 he received thirty electoral votes, and only 45 when he came so near being elected by the House in February, 1801. No other Democratic candidate was under 47, the age of Stephen A. Douglas in 1860 and of Cleveland in 1884 All the other Democratic candidates were past 50 when nominated, save Pierce, who was 48 50 when nominated, save Pierce, who was 43 in 1852, and Polk, who was within a few days of his forty-ninth birthday at the election of 1844. Tilden, who was 62 in 1876, was one of the oldest of Democratic candidates. Hugh L. White, candidate of a Democratic faction in 1836, was 63.

The nominees of the Federalists, the Whigs and the Republicans have usually been above 45, though Fremont was only 43 in 1856. Clay was 47 when he was a candidate in the interesting election of 1824. That was one year more than Grant's age at the time of his first nomination. Garfield was 49 when he received the Republican nomination in 1880. Rufus King, who received thirty-four electoral votes against Monroe in 1816, was 61 years old; William Henry Harrison was 63 in 1836 when he first became a candidate for the Presidency, and 67 when elected. Lincoln was 51 at his first nomination. Blaine was 54 when Cleveland defeated him, and Benjamin Harrison was 65 when nominated. McKinley was 53 at his first nomination and Hayes was 54 in 1876.

Third parties have often chosen men considerably under or considerably over the average age of candidates. James G. Birney, who was nominated by nearly the same influences in 1852, was 46. Bell, the candidate of the so-called Constitutional Union party in 1840, was 63. Bell, the candidate of the South Carolina electors voted in 1832, was 62. Peter Cooper, nominated by the Green backers in 1876, was 85 and the oldest man ever nominated for the Presidency. in 1852, and Polk, who was within a few days of ing out, says: "A tree can be grown from the twig of almost any kind of poplar, except the

A Queer Arkansas Divorce. From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

PINE BLUFF, July 10. By mutual consent a divorce was te-day granted Pauline Krumpner from Joseph Krumpner. The terms of the divorce are the most peculiar ever recorded in this court. The home effects are granted the wife, but one room of the house is left to the husband. The fernishings of this room are taken by the wife, and the husband, after securing other furnishings, will remain in the same home with his wife, but having no communication with her. The custody of a child also goes to Mrs. Krumpner.

The Mckinleys in Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My good friend, Dr. Cornwall of Brook yn, in attempting to build a pedigree for the President falls into error. He states that James McKinley, a Perthshire Scotchman, went to Ireland in 1691, as a soldier in the army of William of Orange, and fought in the battle of the Boyne.

Impossible! The battle of the Boyne took place in 1690. A year earlier. Eminent Irish genealogists claim that the McKinleys and McGinleys are of old Irish stock, and I have yet to see proof to the con trary. Shamus Oge McKinley is heard from in Ulster in 1688, being engaged in road making on the shores of Lough Neagh. Anglicized, this name would be James McKinley the younger, which proves that he was not the first of the name.

No living man knows how many generations of the McKinleys were born, and lived and died in Ireland before the immigrant ancestor of the President came to these shores. David McKinley was a tax collector in Antrim, Ireland, in 1709. He was a son of Shamus Oge McKinley. One of David's sons, William McKinley, was born in Ireland about 1715. James McKinley, son of David and grandson of Shamus Oge, migrated to America and his son, David, great grandson of Shamus Oge, was the ancestor of the

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If there was ever any Scotch blood in the McKinley family, which I very much doubt, it was by that time pretty well thinned out. The McKinleys in the old land have closely identified themselves with the cause of Irish independence. One of them, Prancis McKinley, was a member of the United Irishmen and was executed in 1708 as a rebel to English law. This Francis left two sons, sturdy young Irishmen one of whom, John McKinley, subsequently came to the United States. Francis, the other son, was in possession of the old homestead in Ireland down to

838, when he, too, came to this country. THOMAS HAMILTON MURRAY. WOONSOCKET, R. L. July 14